

SELECTIONS  
FROM THE  
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS  
PUBLISHED IN THE PUNJAB,  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,  
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 1st August, 1872.

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POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Punjáb* of the 5th July has a long communicated article on the settlement of dower on a wife, which forms one of the leading conditions of marriage among Mussulmans. The object is to show that in the present age the amount of dower is so exorbitant as to ruin the husband, being often fixed at Rs. 1,25,000. The writer condemns the practice as being quite arbitrary and at variance with the rule of Islam, and confirms his position by referring to the dowers settled on Fatima, the Prophet's daughter, and the other descendants of his family, and which he did not allow to exceed 500 and 400 dirhems, or Rs. 140 and Rs. 120 of the current English coin, except in the single case of Ummi Habiba, in which the *Majashee* or Negus fixed the amount of dower at 4,000 dirhems, in consideration of the Prophet's exalted dignity. He goes on to say that the Khalif, Harun Rashid, at the time of marrying his daughter, took care to see that the dower fixed for her was less than that settled on the Prophet's daughter, so that there might be a distinction between the leader of Islam and his followers, and accordingly fixed only 10 dirhems for her dower. Such being the case, the writer thinks it surprising that the Mussulmans of the present day should go so far as not only to exceed the standard set down

by their Prophet for the settlement of the dower, but to fix it at exorbitant sums quite beyond their means. The result is that, in the event of a rupture taking place between the husband and the wife, cases of which are frequent, the whole of the estate of the former is sold to satisfy the claim for dower.

Under these circumstances, the writer is of opinion that rules should be laid down fixing the limit of the dower for the different classes of the people adequate to their means. He thinks it a matter of great surprise that, in the present age of reform, a serious abuse such as the one in question should have escaped notice, and invites the attention of the Mahomedan community to it.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhá* of the same date has a long leader on committees, the drift of which is that, unlike the European committees, which achieve great and important tasks and do considerable good to the countries where they are established, the committees in India exist only for form's sake, and are very little useful to the people for whose benefit they are established. Take municipal committees for example. Instead of adopting measures for promoting the welfare of the people at large, they confine their attention solely to the comfort and convenience of European officers. So long as the streets frequented by the latter are kept in good order, and are watered and lighted, it matters little to them in what state the other parts of the city remain. And as to the discussions carried on by these committees, it will be seen that the natives have no voice in them, but simply second the European officers in all they say, never considering whether their opinions are right or wrong.

The same may be said of other committees and associations existing in the North-Western Provinces under various titles, the Scientific Society at Allygurh alone excepted, which, like the *Anjuman-i-Punjab* (Lahore) has done much good to the country.



The writer goes on to say that, among the rules of all the committees he has met with, two find a prominent place,—*viz.*, (1) that religious discussions should be avoided, and (2) that the acts and rulings of Government should not be criticised. He objects to both of these.

The *Kárnámah*, of the 8th July, in its column of local news, notices the extortions said to be practised by the contractor of ground-rent at the gunje in Victoria Street (Lucknow). The writer called in question the propriety of levying a tax of the kind in a former issue of the paper (*vide* pp. 292-3 of the *Selections* for the week ending 10th June last), and now draws attention to the exactions made on the inhabitants of the gunje by the contractor, who collects a tax at the rate of eight annas per month from the owners of dâk carriages living in the shops. The authorities are said to have sanctioned the course, on the plea that the contractor had a right to allow or disallow the use of the land bordering on the street, and collect as much rent as he liked. This has encouraged him to go further in his exactions, so much so that he has resolved on levying a tax even on the platforms in front of the shops.

The writer objects to this. He thinks that such exactions are improper and unjust, and asks the authorities to put a stop to them in order to save the gunje from being depopulated.

The same paper notices the order of the City Magistrate of Lucknow, directing the police to arrest and despatch to his court all poor persons, receiving a fixed allowance in money or grain from the alms-house, who may be found begging in the streets. The editor remarks that, as these persons receive only one rupee per month, or grain worth that amount, from the alms-house, which can by no means suffice for their support, they cannot help begging, and thinks that the authorities ought to take the fact into their consideration.

The same paper approves of the rule enforced in the United States, to the effect that all persons who are found to be in the habit of taking opium to an excess which may make



them idle in the discharge of their duties, will be punished by being confined in a cell for a few days without being allowed the use of the drug, and thinks that, if a similar ruling were to be enforced in India, the eating and smoking of opium, which is now a prevailing vice in the country, would be checked.

The *Rifáh-i-Khaláiq* of the 15th July reports the blowing-up at Khundwah of eleven women, in consequence of the gunpowder which was being ground in a mill having ignited. The editor remarks that, as accidents of this kind are very frequent, it would be well if, instead of the rude and often fatal plan of pulverizing gunpowder in a stone-mill, some machine were invented by Government for the purpose.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 16th July publishes in its correspondence two letters from Meer Aulad Ali, Professor of Arabic in the Trinity College, Dublin, one of which contains remarks on the death of Lord Mayo. The writer throws the whole blame of the murder on the officers whose duty it was to make efficient arrangements for his protection, and remarks that, though the Viceroy desired them not to take any precautions for his safety, this did not imply that convicts were to be let loose with weapons in their hands. He goes on to say that Lady Mayo's pension, which was fixed at Rs. 10,000 per annum, has, on the public preferring complaints of the insufficiency of the amount, been raised to Rs. 20,000; and in remarking that the charge will fall on India, and serve to increase the considerable amount which comes to England from that country as the stipends of civil and military officers by Rs. 20,000 annually, expresses regret that, for the neglect of European officers, and the crime of a convict who was suffered to remain at large, the whole of India should have to bear the penalty.

He then refers to the subscriptions collected in Ireland in order to erect a memorial in honour of Lord Mayo, and regrets that, notwithstanding that hopes were entertained, and it was even published in newspapers, that the Chiefs of India



would contribute to them, they should have failed to do so. Had they subscribed suitable sums on this occasion, it would have served to strengthen the friendship of Ireland with India for ever, and to make Irish Members of Parliament, who are about 150 or 200 in number, still more zealous in espousing the interests of India.

In conclusion, he advises his countrymen to contribute a suitable amount each to the Irish Mayo Memorial Fund now, and, in case of the subscription list being closed before the amounts thus contributed should reach, to offer it in a lump sum to Lady Mayo as a present.

In the second letter the writer gives an account of the exhibition held in Ireland in June last. Here, too, he reproves the Indian Chiefs for having failed to send specimens of the rarities of their respective States to the exhibition, and the more so because of the Irish Members of Parliament having ever proved themselves the staunch friends of India, a fact which he illustrates by referring to the eloquent speeches delivered by Edmund Burke in Parliament in condemnation of the conduct of Warren Hastings. He advises his countrymen not to fail to contribute the famous and rare things of India on similar occasions in future.

The *Nasim-i-Jounpore* of the same date, in its column of local news, notices a daring case of robbery said to have happened in the city on the 9th July. The particulars were these. At midnight a gang of robbers, about 100 in number, attacked the house of Bhujun Lall and Kusodhun in Mohulla Oordoo, and, entering it by breaking open the gate, carried away all they could find, wounding five of the inmates with *lathies*. The amount of loss is not known. The police are busy in making a search after the robbers, and have published a notice offering a reward of Rs. 50 to any one who traces them out, with a promise of conferring on him a post suited to his abilities.

The *Jalwa-i-Túr* of the same date again invites the attention of the district authorities of Meerut to the necessity of



prohibiting butchers from having shops in streets frequented by the public. Formerly, sellers of fish and flesh were required to hang a screen at the doors of their shops ; but now, not only has this practice been discontinued, but shops for the sale of such things have been opened in numerous places in the bazaars, and even in front of the houses of the Hindoos. Such a practice is extremely disgusting to the Hindoos, as well on religious as on social grounds, and it is proper for the authorities to put a stop to it. (For another article on the subject by the same paper see page 43 of the *Selections* for the week ending 27th January last.)

The *Benares Akhbár* of the 18th July states that the road to Gya is plundered by robbers, a large number of them being found on the other side of the Punpuna River, and that similar robberies are committed on the road on the further side of Goruckpore. The dearness of grain is said to be the cause.

In its column of local news, the same paper reports the prevalence of gambling in the city. Jutumber, Boola Nala, and Dusasumed are particularly mentioned as being favourite haunts.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 19th July has the following in its correspondence columns:—

ALLYGURH.—A boy who was travelling in a hired conveyance was murdered by the cart-driver by strangulation. He threw the corpse into a ditch, and made off with Rs. 300 which the deceased had. A sowar happened to discover the corpse, on which a search was made, and the offender was found out and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, the money stolen by him being at the same time recovered from his estate and restored to the guardians of the deceased.

A theft occurred at the house of Bhikka, a buncceah, and property valued at Rs. 800 was stolen away.

A budmash cut off the head of a prostitute and ran away. No trace of the offender has yet been found.



UMHITSUR.--Cases of theft and swindling are very frequent in the city, and especially at the railway station. In one of these a thief attempted to seize a child from the arms of an old woman in order to strip him of his ornaments, though without success. The police are asked to take steps for putting a stop to cases of the kind.

The same paper notices with approval the proposal, started by the Europeans ladies at Lahore, in order to enable European widows to get their livelihood with ease, *viz.*, by requiring them to perform needlework, and remarks that, if a similar arrangement were to be made in each city in case of helpless Hindostanee widows, as well as native women who are forsaken by their husbands through their poverty or unfitness, and are not taken care of by their relatives, much good would be the result.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the same date has a communicated anonymous petition. It is remarked that, among other indecent practices obtaining in India, one is that persons who suffer wrong at the hands of some one, or cherish envy towards him, and have no means of wreaking their vengeance on him publicly, send anonymous petitions to the authorities containing false charges against him, in order to injure his reputation and bring him into disgrace. Some even go so far as to convey false complaints against respectable persons and public officers by these means. As the practice is fraught with mischief, and, while it subjects the officers to much useless trouble in making enquiries into the alleged complaints, is the fruitful source of injuring innocent men, the writer thinks Government ought to take steps for checking it.

Another correspondent of the same paper asserts that a young Mahomedan woman in Gungoh, in the Saharumpore District, is possessed by a devil, and on receiving presents, reveals traces of lost property as well as of missing persons which are found to be true.



The *Akhbár-i-Anjumam-i-Panjáb* of the same date refers to the application of the Chief Justice of the High Court of Madras to the Government of that Presidency to nominate his son to the Deputy Registrarship of the Court, and the reply of the latter that the post was reserved for young civilians of the judicial line, and that therefore the application could not be entertained.

The editor objects to the reply, and remarks that the Deputy Registrarship of a High Court ought to be the exclusive right of Hindostanees.

A correspondent of the *Panjáb-i-Akhbár*, of the 20th July, while giving credit to the municipality of Umritsur for the conservancy arrangements kept up by it, draws its attention to the inconvenience suffered by passengers in consequence of the bazaars being unprovided with lights at night, and the need of posting lamps in them, just as in the case of the bazaars of Loodiana, Delhi, and other cities.

A Peshawur correspondent of the same paper reports that cases of adultery and murder are still common in that city. In one instance a woman was ravished by ten persons, while in another a woman's husband was killed by a party of bad characters on the very day of the nuptials.

A serious fight is said to have taken place in Cashgar, in which twenty Agoorees were killed or wounded. Dispute about salt-dealing was the cause of the disturbance.

The *Koh-i-Núr*, of the same date, devotes a leader to the existing state of the sons of the nobility of the Punjab, so far as relates to their employment in the public service. The editor begins by stating that since the time of Sir Donald McLeod, late Lieutenant-Governor, it has been the custom in the Punjab to appoint the sons of nobles to Extra Assistant Commissionerships, irrespective of their possessing legal knowledge sufficient to enable them to discharge the duties connected with the office. It was anticipated that the result of such a measure would be that in a short time reports of the unfitness



of these men would come from each district, and Government would find a pretext for saving itself from the blame which is imputed to it of not conferring the higher offices in the public service on the Natives, in the fact that, notwithstanding that it is its desire to fill up the higher posts by Natives, such and such young men having been appointed by it to Extra Assistant Commissionerships, whom it would have cheerfully exalted to Assistant Commissionerships had they only shown proofs of their fitness. Unfortunately, the anticipation has proved but too true. The Government has recently passed an order that, unless the sons of the nobles who hold Extra Assistant Commissionerships give proofs of their being qualified for the office by passing the prescribed test, Government will be under the painful necessity of dismissing them from their posts.

The editor considers the order to be inadvisable, and remarks that, since the officials have long held the office as a permanent arrangement, it will be a great discouragement to the whole of the nobility of the Punjab if they are now dismissed from the service. Accordingly he would ask Government to exempt them from the condition of passing an examination, but would at the same time suggest that in future steps should be taken by the Government to qualify the sons of the nobles for high offices before nominating them to the same. This should be done by establishing a special college, where they should be instructed in law and jurisprudence, and after acquiring some proficiency in them, should be nominated Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioners as a preliminary arrangement, in order that they may gain experience in the work, and may become able to pass the prescribed examination with ease, which, when they have done, they should be appointed Extra Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners.

By the way, the editor remarks that the system hitherto followed by the Punjab Government of appointing the sons of the nobility to Extra Assistant Commissionerships, independently of all considerations as to their fitness for them, though



creditable to it, is as faulty as that of appointing illiterate Natives to be members of the Indian Legislative Council. Instead of the Maharajahs and Nawabs now nominated to the Membership of the Council, it would do considerable good, in his opinion, if able and experienced men—such as Syud Ahmed Khan, C.S.I., Babu Shiva Prasad, C.S.I., Devan Ram Nath, Moonshee Hookm Chund, Mahomed Hayat Khan, and the like—were appointed to the office.

The attention of the Punjab Government is invited to the above suggestions. (For articles on the same subject, see pages 311-12, paragraph 4, and page 353, paragraph 2, of the *Selections* for the weeks ending respectively the 20th June and 16th July last.)

The same paper has the following in its correspondence columns :—

LOODHLANA.—A heavy fall of rain took place on the 6th July, which destroyed a large number of houses. On the evening of the same day a flight of locusts came over, which did serious injury to the crops. From the report of the Tehseeldar of Jugraon, it appears that a swarm of locusts made their appearance there also, and were driven off with great difficulty.

MOOLTAN.—A fakeer's son was crushed to death by a tandem which was driven furiously along the bazaar, but the offender escaped without punishment. The writer regrets that incidents of this kind frequently happen in the city, but no punishment is inflicted on the offenders in any one of them.

DERA GHAZEE KHAN.—Cases of murder and bloodshed are very frequent in this district,—so much so that some ten or twelve occur every month. Profligate women are the chief cause of such incidents. Four women have recently been murdered, and not one of the offenders has been found.

JEYPORE.—A serious case of theft happened at the house of Bhooree, a prostitute, in which Rs. 2,000 worth of property was carried away. No trace of the thieves has hitherto been



discovered, but some men of good reputation have been arrested on suspicion.

A correspondent of the *Núr-ul-Anwár*, of the same date, draws attention to the trouble suffered by the people on account of the breaking up of the bridge near Janakpore on the Darjeeling road. Not only are passengers put to great inconvenience in crossing the bridge, but carts and other conveyances cannot pass over it, in consequence of which the price of grain has risen in Janakpore. The authorities are asked to take early steps to repair the bridge.

Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Lucknow, notices the case of a prisoner of the jail there, who is said to have inflicted severe wounds on the darogah with a knife, but has been nevertheless exonerated from the charge. The writer expresses his surprise at this, the more so because of the prisoner being an old offender.

The *Mayo Gazette*, of the same date, reports the prevalence of adultery and thefts in Peshawur. A case of theft recently happened in which thieves broke into the shop of a goldsmith and carried away Rs. 5,000 worth of ornaments.

In its column of local news, the same paper warns the authorities against the offensive behaviour of Christian preachers, who are said to molest the preachers of Islam, and publicly nickname the holy personages of that religion, and remarks that, unless a check is put to the practice, there is reason to fear that something serious may happen.

The *Majma-ul-Bahrain*, of the 21st July, draws the attention of Government to the bad practice adopted by sellers of tobacco of mixing carbonate of soda and other hurtful substances with it, for the sake of increasing their gain. The abuse is said to be very prevalent in the cities of the Punjab, and most so in Loodhiana.

The editor mentions at some length the injurious effects on health and the diseases caused by the use of tobacco in this



adulterated state, and impresses on the authorities the necessity of putting an effective stop to the evil by taking recognizances from the sellers, binding them with an engagement to refrain from the vicious practice of mixing deleterious substances with tobacco on pain of punishment. (For a similar complaint, see extract from the *Urdú Akhbār* at page 181 of the *Selections* for the week ending 22nd April, 1871.)

The *Saunders' Gazette*, of the 22nd July, has been informed that a waggon carrying money and other property was plundered by dacoits near the Nukutya Bridge at Bareilly. The police are said to be busy in making enquiries.

It is added that cases of this kind have been of frequent occurrence this year on the road between Bareilly and Shah-jehanpore.

The *Kárnámah*, of the same date, in its columns of local news, reports the loss of thirty-two *misl*s from the office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Lucknow. Notwithstanding considerable search, no trace has been found of them, and the Deputy Commissioner has suspended the Court Mohurrir and other men of the office who were in fault, and filled up their places by new incumbents. Some persons say that an incident of this kind occurred in the same office on a former occasion.

Referring to the circular order of the Commissioner of Lucknow to the Deputy Commissioners of districts, calling for a list of subordinate officials with a view to their transfer, the same paper again invites attention to the impropriety of the policy. The reasons urged are much the same as those mentioned before (*vide* page 79, paragraphs 2-8 of the *Selections* for the week ending 10th February last), the injury done to the public service by the removal of old and useful assistants, and the substitution of new and inexperienced men in their place, the troubles and expense incurred by officials in the frequent removal of their families and household goods from one district to another, and the probability of their becoming



dishonest, in consequence of the small salaries drawn by them being inadequate to meet such expenses, being brought prominently forward as the chief disadvantages which are sure to result from the measure. In brief, the transfer of subordinate officials, instead of producing the desired results, is stated to be the cause of corruption and dishonesty, the very evils which it is intended to put a stop to. (For articles on this subject, see pp. 245-47 of the *Selections* for the week ending 27th May, 1871.)

The *Oudh Akhbār*, of the 23rd July, in its column of local news, states that on the 20th idem one Toolsee Ram, a Begum's mookhtar, while coming to the city (Lucknow) with Rs. 25. in cash, a stamp paper worth Rs. 15, and a deed of agreement of the value of Rs. 1,00,000, was attacked by a party of three or four budmashes, who inflicted severe wounds on him with *lathies*, and made off with all the cash and valuables he had.

#### POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Mufid-i-Am* of the 15th July states, on the authority of a correspondent, that a case of theft recently happened in Rampore at the house of one Mahomed Nizaz Khan, in which property valued at Rs. 600 was carried away.

It also reports that the Nawab intends to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca. Grand preparations have been made for the journey. Among other things, two embroidered screens worth Rs. 2,00,000, have been prepared—one for the Kaba, and the other for the shrine at Medina.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfúz*, of the 26th July, confirms the news of the intention of the Nawab of Rampore to visit Mecca, and states that His Highness is about to start for the holy place. It is added that he has published a notice throughout his state promising to supply conveyance and food at his own expense to those of his subjects who would like to accompany him to the pilgrimage, provided they be sound and healthy in



constitution, and that these liberal promises are likely to induce a large number of persons to accompany him.

The *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 16th July, praises the Maharajah of Puttiala for having erected a handsome caravanserai in his state for the benefit of merchants and travellers. The estimated cost is Rs. 76,000, out of which Rs. 48,000 have already been spent.

The *Benares Akhbár*, of the 18th July, has been informed that dacoities are very frequent in the Gwalior territory, and that several rewards of Rs. 50 each have been offered by the Maharajah to persons who might arrest the robbers. The road from the city of Gwalior to Bhind, with the exception of the first sixteen *kos*, is infested with dacoits, who not only plunder travellers of their goods, but, in the event of their making any opposition, mutilate their persons.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Punjab*, of the 19th July republishes from the *Umdat-ul-Akhbár* (Bhopal) an account of the way in which the Begum of Bhopal conducts the public functions of the state. Her Highness has two offices called *Daftar-i-Inshái* and *Daftar-i-Khas-i-Rubákári*, each of which has a separate establishment attached to it. From the former all public orders and rulings are issued, while in the latter public papers, &c., are kept. The routine of business may be briefly stated to be this:—All petitions submitted to the Begum, as well as papers addressed to her from any place, are entered in a diary, with an abstract of each, after which both the diary and the papers go to the Meer Moonshee, who compares the entries with the originals. This done, the papers are laid before the Begum, who, after examining and hearing them, passes orders on them, which are taken down as they are dictated, and then revised by the Begum in person, before being authenticated by the proper royal mark. All orders of pressing need, and urgent papers which come from any place, are disposed of the very day they are issued or received, and as to the rest of the papers, the subordinate officials have strict orders not to suffer any of them to remain undisposed of longer



than eight days, during which time all the necessary processes must be completed.

It is added that the Begum is no less charitable than she is able and accomplished and diligent in the discharge of her public duties—a fact which the writer proves by stating that a large number of poor men of all castes are daily supplied by her with alms,—Mussalmans in the shape of bread, and Hindoos in the shape of provisions. He gathers from a paper, that the number of poor men to whom food was distributed from the 22nd to the 29th June was 5,013, which shows that at an average 626 men daily shared the Begum's generosity.

A correspondent of the *Panjābī Akhbār*, of the 20th July, writing from Hyderabad, reports that a party of Jews commit highway robberies in the District of Suroornuggur, two or three *kos* from that city. Hyder Beg, the zillahdar of the environs of the city, is blamed for having neglected to take notice of the affair, and the writer thinks he should be called to account for it.

The correspondent has also been informed that the tehseeldars and other officials of the district of Raichore practise great oppression on pensioners, and would ask the prime minister to attend to the matter.

He adds that the prime minister has passed an order to the effect that, with the exception of the Arabs, no one else should carry a *jambia* (a large dagger worn at the side) with him. This order is objected to, and it is remarked that, as many of the nobles are in the habit of wearing the weapon, the restriction imposed is out of place, and is likely to give rise to disturbance.

The *Nūr-ul-Anwār*, of the same date, reports that cholera is raging in Odeypore,—so much so that 150 or 200 men daily fall victims to it. To add to the affliction, rain has been very scarce, and consequently the price of grain has risen considerably.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sinkandarī* of the 22nd July learns from a correspondent at Baroda that a circumstance has happened



which has served to reclaim the Gaekwar from his improper course of life. The circumstance is a dream which the Gaekwar is said to have had, warning him to give up the path of error. He called together the Mahomedan sages and doctors of law of the city, and, after relating the particulars of the dream to them, sent for Rs. 500 worth of sweetmeats for dedication to the spirits of Mahomedan saints. The next day he gave a feast to the nobles and grandees of the state, and distributed food to the poor.

The *Pattiala Akhbār*, of the same date, states that in consideration of the approved services rendered by Syud Mahomed Hussun, his prime minister, the Maharajah of Puttiala has made an addition of Rs. 500 a month to his salary.

#### COMMERCIAL.

A correspondent of the *Kavi Vachan Sūdhā*, of the 20th July, in giving an account of his journey by rail from Benares to Bombay, draws attention to the following grievances:—

(a) The high rate of discount charged by the money-changers at Jubbulpore. Not only are six pies charged on a rupee, but three pies have to be paid as discount on two-anna and four-anna pieces. The writer wonders that Government should take no notice of this unjust proceeding, and should suffer it to exist.

(b) The distress suffered by passengers in journeying on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway for want of efficient arrangements for supplying them with water. Loud complaints for water are frequently heard.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The *Mārwar Gazette*, of the 15th July, in its columns of local news, publishes a letter from the Superintendent of Schools containing an account of his visit to the school at Palee. The attendance at the school is stated to be over 100. Attention is particularly invited to the need of changing the present school-house, which is said to be in a dilapidated state, and to the



irregularity in the payment of the schoolmaster's a salary. The arrears for more than a year are due.

The *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 19th July, states that the Christian school established at Bhosawal some time ago is in a flourishing state. A handsome building has been prepared for the school in Sitara—a mohulla inhabited by railway officers, and the institution has been divided into three classes for imparting instruction in English, Mahratee, and Urdu. The attendance at the English and Mahratee classes is 100 in each, and that at the Urdu class 30.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the same date, learns from a Roorkee correspondent that the proposal for the establishment of Orman's School (noticed at pp. 333-34 of the *Selections* for the week ending 29th June last) has been carried out, and that during a fortnight the attendance at the school has reached 125. The languages taught are English, Persian, and Hindee, and there is every hope of the institution making rapid progress.



The following Vernacular newspapers have been received up to 24th July, 1872:—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhá,</i> ...	Hindi,	Benares,	Bi-monthly,	1872.	1872.
2	<i>Akbbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,</i> ...	Urdu.	Lahore,	Weekly,	July, 5th	July, 27th
3	<i>Kárnámah,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	" 5th	" 31st
4	<i>Dhaultpore Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto,	Dhaultpore,	Ditto,	" 8th	" 27th
5	<i>Rifáh-i-Khaláiq,</i> ...	Ditto,	Shahjehanpore,	Bi-monthly,	" 8th	" 29th
6	<i>Hindi Márwár Gazette,</i> ...	Hindi,	Jodhpore,	Weekly,	" 15th	" 25th
7	<i>Urdu ditto,</i> ...	Urdu,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 15th	" 26th
8	<i>Mufld-i-Am,</i> ...	Ditto,	Agra,	Bi-monthly,	" 15th	" 26th
9	<i>Supplement to Lawrence Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly,	" 2nd week.	" 25th
10	<i>Oudh Akbbár,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-weekly,	16th	18th
11	<i>Nasím-i-Jounpore,</i> ...	Ditto,	Jounpore,	Weekly,	" 16th	" 19th
12	<i>Jalwa-i-Tár,</i> ...	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 16th	" 19th
13	<i>Dhaultpore Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto,	Dhaultpore,	Ditto,	" 16th	" 29th
14	<i>Najm-ul-Akbbár,</i> ...	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 16th	" 29th
15	<i>Benares Akbbár,</i> ...	Ditto,	Benares,	Ditto,	" 18th	" 19th
16	<i>Vidyá Vilás,</i> ...	Hindi,	Jummoo,	Ditto,	" 18th	" 25th
17	<i>Naigir-i-Akbar,</i> ...	Urdu-Dogrit,	Bijnour,	Ditto,	" 18th	" 27th
18	<i>Oudh Akbbár,</i> ...	Urdu,	Lucknow,	Bi-weekly,	" 19th	" 20th
19	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly,	" 19th	" 25th
20	<i>Allygurh Institute Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto,	Allygurh,	Ditto,	" 19th	" 25th
21	<i>Mukhbir-i-Sádiq,</i> ...	Urdu-English,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	" 19th	" 25th
22	<i>Pá-é-ká-Akbbár,</i> ...	Urdu,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 19th	" 25th
23	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfúz,</i> ...	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Ditto,	" 19th	" 25th
24	<i>Akbbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 19th	" 25th
25	<i>Rajputána Social Science Congress Gazette.</i> ...	Ditto,	Jeypore,	Ditto,	" 19th	" 27th
26	<i>Núr-ul-Anwár,</i> ...	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Weekly,	20th	20th
27	<i>Urdu Delhi Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto,	Agra,	Ditto,	" 20th	" 25th
28	<i>Akbbár-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	" 20th	" 25th



29	Kavi Vachan Sudhá,	...	Hindi,	...	Benares,	...	Bi-monthly,	...	July,	20th	July,	25th
30	Koh-i-Núr,	...	Urdu,	...	Lahore,	...	Weekly,	...	"	20th	"	25th
31	Muir Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Meerut,	...	Ditto,	...	"	20th	"	25th
32	Panjábí Akhbár,	...	Ditto,	...	Lahore,	...	Ditto,	...	"	20th	"	25th
33	Rohilkhand Akhbár,	...	Ditto,	...	Moradabad,	...	Bi-weekly,	...	"	20th	"	25th
34	Mayo Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	...	Tri-monthly,	...	"	20th	"	25th
35	Agra Akhbár,	...	Ditto,	...	Agra,	...	Ditto,	...	"	20th	"	26th
36	Akmal-ul-Akbár,	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	...	Weekly,	...	"	21st	"	26th
37	Gwalior Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Gwalior,	...	Ditto,	...	"	21st	"	27th
38	Majmá-ul-Bahrain,	...	Urdu-Hindi,	...	Loodhiana,	...	Ditto,	...	"	21st	"	27th
39	Supplement to Lawrence Gazette,	...	Urdu,	...	Meerut,	...	Ditto,	...	"	3rd week,	"	29th
40	Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí,	...	Ditto,	...	Rampore,	...	Ditto,	...	"	22nd	"	26th
41	Kárnámah,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	Ditto,	...	"	22nd	"	26th
42	Tahzib-ul-Akhláq,	...	Ditto,	...	Allygurh,	...	Not fixed,	...	"	22nd	"	26th
43	Pattiala Akhbár,	...	Ditto,	...	Pattiala,	...	Weekly,	...	"	22nd	"	27th
44	Shu'á-i-Mihr,	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	...	Ditto,	...	"	22nd	"	27th
45	Sádiq-ul-Akbár,	...	Ditto,	...	Bhawulpore,	...	Ditto,	...	"	22nd	"	31st
46	Saunders's Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Shahjehanpore,	...	Ditto,	...	"	22nd	"	31st
47	Oudh Akhbár,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	Bi-weekly,	...	"	23rd	"	26th
48	Nasim-i-Jounpore,	...	Ditto,	...	Jounpore,	...	Weekly,	...	"	23rd	"	26th
49	Naf-ul-Azim,	...	Arabic,	...	Lahore,	...	Ditto,	...	"	23rd	"	27th
50	Skola-i-Túr,	...	Urdu,	...	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto,	...	"	23rd	"	27th
51	Matla-i-Núr,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	"	23rd	"	27th
52	Akbár-i-Am,	...	Ditto,	...	Lahore,	...	Ditto,	...	"	24th	"	30th
53	Vidyá Vilás,	...	Urdu-Dogrit,	...	Jummoo,	...	Weekly,	...	"	25th	August,	1st
54	Lawrence Gazette,	...	Urdu,	...	Meerut,	...	Ditto,	...	July,	26th	"	29th
55	Shams-ul-Akbár,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	Bi-monthly,	...	"	26th	"	30th
56	Mukhbir-i-Sádiq,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Weekly,	...	"	26th	"	30th
57	Lauh-i-Mahfúz,	...	Ditto,	...	Moradabad,	...	Ditto,	...	"	26th	August,	1st
58	Urdu Delhi Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Agra,	...	Ditto,	...	July,	27th	"	29th
59	Núr-ul-Anwár,	...	Ditto,	...	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto,	...	"	27th	"	29th
60	Akbár-i-Anjuman i-Hind,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	Ditto,	...	"	27th	"	30th
61	Muir Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Meerut,	...	Ditto,	...	"	28th	"	31st

ALLAHABAD:

SOHAN LAL,

Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

The 10th August, 1872.



